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JAMES C. SCHELLER JR.
BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SEVENTH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025

EXAMINER
YUSSUF, SAJID

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Advisory Action	09/650,412	TULI, RAJA SINGH
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Sajid A Yussuf	2141

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 01 July 2004 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may <u>only</u> be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

<u>PERIOD FOR REPLY</u> [check either a) or b)]

a) ☒ The period for reply expires _3_ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.

b) ☐ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection. ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. ☐ A Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.

2. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:

   (a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);

   (b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);

   (c) ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or

   (d) ☐ they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

     NOTE: _____.

3. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.

4. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).

5. ☐ The a)☐ affidavit, b)☐ exhibit, or c)☐ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: _____.

6. ☐ The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.

7. ☐ For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a)☐ will not be entered or b)☐ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

   The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

   Claim(s) allowed: _____.

   Claim(s) objected to: _____.

   Claim(s) rejected: _____.

   Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

8. ☐ The drawing correction filed on _____ is a)☐ approved or b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

9. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s)(PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.

10. ☒ Other: *See attached Detailed Action*

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a

prior Office Action. The communication is responsive to the amendment filed on 7/01/2004. The

claims were unamended. Claims 20-96 stand rejected.

Claim Rejections ~ 35 U.S.C. § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> a.   A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or
> described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject
> matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole
> would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
> skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by
> the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   ***Claims 20, 21, 32, 34, 44, 55, 62, 64, 68, 76, 83, 85, and 89, are rejected under 35***

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamakado et al. (US 6,014,133), and further in

view of Magallanes et al. (US 5,925,103).

4.   As per claims 20, 55, and 76, Yamakado teaches a method which is implemented on a

server (data transmitter) to serve documents, the method comprising of rendering, at the server

(Figure 14, item 48; Col. 4, lines 51-56) and for displaying on a screen attached to a remote device

(Figure 14, item "Terminal"; Col. 4, lines 51-56), an image from the entire document (Col. 4, lines

51-56), the image being larger than a screen area on the remote device available for displaying the

document (Col. 17, lines 46-48: The terminal is capable of scrolling the image, therefore the image

must be larger than the screen area at the terminal), and sending from the server to the remote

device, the image in a compressed format (Col. 5, lines 6-15). However, Yamakado does not explicitly

teach receiving at the server, from the remote device, a request for the document, and wherein the

document includes text and one or more links.

5.   Magallanes teaches an Internet access device (remote device) where the server "listens" for incoming requests from the network access device to access Internet Websites, which include links and text (Col. 5, lines 28-35).

By allowing the system of Yamakado to serve requests of a terminal based on requests from the terminal for Internet sites, as in the system of Magallanes, Yamakado would be able to transmit Internet data to the receiver.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Magallanes in the system of Yamakado, because by implementing the specification as described above, the server actively listens for requests from the network access device, and further routes the request, either a WWW request, a IEMail request, or NetNews request, to the appropriate access module, wherein the correct protocol is routed back to the network access device based on the request. (Magallanes: Col. 5, lines 35-53).

6.   As per claim 21, Yamakado-Magallanes teaches the claimed invention as described above, and further teaches wherein the document retrieved from the Internet by the server in response to the request for the document from the remote device (Magallanes: Figure 1; Col. 1, lines 53-67; Col. 21, lines 1-4).

7.   As per claims 32, 62, and 83, Yamakado teaches a method which is implemented on a portable device (Figure 14, item 49 and "Terminal"), to access remote documents (data), the method comprising of receiving at the device, an image (Col. 4, lines 51-56), in a compressed format from the remote server (Col. 5, lines 6-15), the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document, storing the image in the compressed format on the device (Col. 15, lines 18-35: When the terminal device receives the data, it is stored first, in the compressed format), and according to a user input to the device, selectively displaying only a portion of the image on a screen attached to the device according to the image stored on the device (Col. 17, lines 46-48: The terminal is capable of scrolling the image. Only portions of the document that the user wishes to see are being

displayed). However, Yamakado does not explicitly teach sending from the device to a remote server, a request for the document, and wherein the document has vector information including text.

Magallanes teaches an Internet access device (portable device) where the server (remote device) "listens" for incoming requests from the network access device to access Internet Websites, which include links and text (Col. 5, lines 28-35).

By allowing the system of Yamakado to serve requests of a terminal based on requests from the terminal for Internet sites, as in the system of Magallanes, Yamakado would be able to transmit Internet data to the receiver based on the terminal's request.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Magallanes in the system of Yamakado, because by implementing the specification as described above, the server actively listens for requests from the network access device, and further routes the request, either a WWW request, a IEMail request, or NetNews request, to the appropriate access module, wherein the correct protocol is routed back to the network access device based on the request. (Magallanes: Col. 5, lines 35-53).

8.   As per claims 34, 64, and 85, Yamakado-Magallanes teaches the claimed invention as described above, and further teaches wherein the selectively displaying the portion of the image comprises scrolling the image on the screen at exclusive control of the device (Col. 17, lines 46-48: Scrolling occurs at the terminal).

9.   As per claims 44, 68, and 89, Yamakado-Magallanes teaches the claimed invention as described above, and further teaches wherein retrieving at least a portion of an image of a previously requested document from a memory of the device (Yamakado: Col. 15, lines 18-35: When the terminal device receives the data, it is stored in the compressed format), the image of the previously requested document being previously received from the remote server and stored in memory of the device in compressed format (Yamakado: Col. 5, lines 6-15), and displaying at least a portion of the image of the previously requested document (Yamakado: Col. 17, lines 46-48: The terminal is

capable of scrolling the image. Only portions of the document that the user wishes to see are being displayed).

10.   Claims 33, 63, and 84, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamakado-Magallanes, and further in view of Dorricott (US 6,125,209).

11.   As per claims 33, 63, and 84, Yamakado-Magallanes teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Yamakado-Magallanes does not explicitly teach wherein the image comprises a plurality of sections, a first section of the plurality of sections that is not displayed on the device remains compressed on the device while one or more sections of the plurality of sections corresponding to the portion of the image displayed on the device are decompressed.

Dorricott teaches a device, which decompresses data images to be displayed on a screen, in scrollable format, and further teaches when all the data cannot fit onto the display; the device would decompress the remaining data during a smooth or rapid scroll (Abstract; Col. 1, lines 64-67; Col. 2, lines 1-9; Col. 7, lines 4-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Dorricott in the system of Yamakado-Magallanes, because by decompressing only portions of the image which is currently displayed and not the entire image allows for faster transfer of data from device to display, and further decreasing waiting time for the user (Abstract; Col. 1, lines 41-48; Col. 2, lines 16-20).

12.   Claims 22, 24, 35, 36, 38, 41-43, 56, 57, 65, 67, 77, 78, 86, and 88, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamakado-Magallanes, and further in view of Gardell et al. (US 6,049,831).

13.   As per claims 22, 56, and 77, Yamakado-Magallanes teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Yamakado-Magallanes does not explicitly teach receiving at the server from the remote device, a message to indicate a text input, the text input being received at the

remote device relative to a location on a portion of the image displayed in the screen area, entering, at the server, the text input into the document at a location corresponding to the location on the portion of the image displayed in the screen area to render a refreshed portion of the image, and sending, from the server to the remote deice, the refreshed portion of the image.

Gardell teaches a system to access a network, such as the Internet, wherein the system handles network information transfer between a network and the user device. The device transmits a notification that there has been a change at the remote device location such as inputted text (Figure 4: "Transmit State Change Notifications to Server"; Col. 5, lines 10-16 & 47-54), knowing the location of the text input (Col. 4, lines 39-46), and sending the refreshed portion back to the remote device from the server (Col. 4, lines 8-17).

By allowing the documents of Yamakado-Magallanes to be inputted by text, as in the system of Gardell, the system of Yamakado-Magallanes would be able to have text entry making the system more user compatible.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gardell in the system of Yamakado-Magallanes, because by implementing the specification as described above, it provides a simple and elegant solution for providing Internet access which do not require purchases of new Internet-ready devices which are very expensive (Gardell: Col. 1, lines 31-40).

14.   As per claims 24, 57, and 78, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches receiving at the server from the remote device, a message to indicate a user selection of the location on the portion of the image displayed on the screen, and sending, from the server to the remote device, a message to accept keyboard entry in response to a determination that the document accepts text input at the location corresponding to the location on the portion of the image displayed on the screen (Gardell: Col. 3, lines 25-67; Col. 4, lines 1-54, Col. 5, lines 41-46, Col. 7, lines 14-25: Gardell discloses if the use requests a page with a text input field, the host sends the user the translated page with the text input field to be filled in).

15.   As per claims 35, 65, and 86, Yamakado-Magallanes teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Yamakado-Magallanes does not explicitly teach receiving at the device, a text input relative to a location on a portion of the image displayed on the screen, sending, from the device to the remote server, a message to indicate that the text input is to be entered into the document, receiving, at the device from the remote server, a refreshed portion of the image, the refreshed portion of the image being rendered at the remote server after entering the text input into the document at a location corresponding to the location on the portion the image displayed on the screen, and displaying the refreshed portion of the image on the screen.

16.   Gardell teaches a system to access a network, such as the Internet, wherein the system handles network information transfer between a network and the user device. The device transmits a notification that there has been a change at the remote device location such as inputted text (Figure 4: "Transmit State Change Notifications to Server"; Col. 5, lines 10-16 & 47-54), knowing the location of the text input (Col. 4, lines 39-46), and sending the refreshed portion back to the remote device from the server (Col. 4, lines 8-17). Gardell further teaches if the user requests a page with a text input field, the host sends the user the translated page with the text input field to be filled in (Col. 3, lines 25-67; Col. 4, lines 1-54; Col. 5, lines 10-16 & 41-46; Col. 7, lines 14-25).

By allowing the documents of Yamakado-Magallanes to be inputted by text, as in the system of Gardell, the system of Yamakado-Magallanes would be able to have text entry making the system more user compatible.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gardell in the system of Yamakado-Magallanes, because by implementing the specification as described above, it provides a simple and elegant solution for providing Internet access which do not require purchases of new Internet-ready devices which are very expensive (Gardell: Col. 1, lines 31-40).

17.   As per claim 36, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the text input comprises a string of text characters (Magallanes:

Col. 8, lines 7-35: The user can interact and answer questions inputting text), and the message is sent from the device to the remote server in response to receiving, a command to send at the device (Magallanes: Col. 2, lines 15-25; Col. 10, lines 7-13: Commands can be entered through the network access device).

18.   As per claim 38, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the text input is a single text character, (Magallanes: Col. 8, lines 7-35: The user can interact and input text), and the message is sent from the device to the remote server in response to receiving, a single text character at the device (Magallanes: Col. 2, lines 15-25: Commands can be entered through the network access device).

19.   As per claims 41, 67, and 88, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above, and further teaches receiving text inputs at the device, storing text characters in a text file on the device according to the text inputs (Magallanes: Col. 8, lines 7-35: The user can interact and answer questions inputting text and is stored in the device), retrieving the text characters from the text file and sending, from the device to remote server, a message to enter the text characters into the document on the remote server at a location corresponding to a location on a portion of the image displayed on the screen (Gardell: Col. 4, lines 39-46).

20.   As per claim 42, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above, and further teaches wherein the text inputs are received while the device is not in communication with the remote server (Magallanes: Col. 1, lines 24-29).

21.   As per claim 43, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above, and further teaches wherein the text inputs comprise an electronic mail message and the document comprises a web page for sending the electronic mail message (Col. 5, lines 21-27).

22.   _Claims 23 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell, and further in view of Ouellette et al. (US 5,581,243)._

23.   As per claims 23, 39 Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches a keyboard as an input device attached to the remote device (Magallanes: Col. 2, lines 26-27). However, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell does not explicitly teach a touch screen keyboard, wherein the message includes one or more matrix locations selected on the touch screen keyboard, and further determining at the server, one or more text characters from the one or more matrix locations to enter the text characters into the document.

Ouellette discloses a phantom keyboard that is formed on a touch sensitive display as an input tool for a computer. Ouellette further teaches the matrix location of the touched screen is sent to the computer for processing (Col. 5, lines 4-41; Abstract)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ouellette in the system of Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell, because it is well known in the art that simulated keyboards of this type, where each key of the simulated keyboard is represented by a discretely defined area bounded by a frame (Ouellette: Col. 1, lines 44-50), a touch sensitive keyboard would enhance the system, easier to use, better versatility, and greater breathe of capabilities (Ouellette: Col. 2, lines 46-47).

24.   _Claims 25, 37, 40, 66, and 87, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell, and further in view of Clough et al. (US 5,379,057)._

25.   As per claim 25, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches a keyboard as an input device attached to the remote device (Magallanes: Col. 2, lines 26-27). However, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell does not explicitly teach the message to accept keyboard entry causes the remote device to display a keyboard layout on the remote device.

Clough discloses a portable computer with a touch screen (Col. 2, lines 53-63). Clough further teaches a simulated keyboard to appear on the display at appropriate times as data entry devices (Col. 3, lines 7-13). Clough also teaches the keyboard to be produced when input from a keyboard is required (Col. 20, lines 8-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Clough in the system of Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell, because typical hand-held devices have limited display screen sizes (Clough: Col. 1, lines 34-35).

26.   As per claim 37, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches a keyboard as an input device attached to the remote device (Magallanes: Col. 2, lines 26-27). However, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell does not explicitly teach the text input is received at the device through one or more selections on a keyboard layout displayed on the screen, and the command to send causes the keyboard layout not being displayed on the screen.

27.   Clough discloses a portable computer with a touch screen (Col. 2, lines 53-63). Clough further teaches a simulated keyboard to appear on the display at appropriate times as data entry devices (Col. 3, lines 7-13). Clough also teaches the keyboard to be produced when input from a keyboard is required (Col. 20, lines 8-12). Clough further teaches the electronic touch screen keyboard on the screen of the device to automatically disappear once text has been entered and sent to the host (Col. 20, lines 8-14: The keyboard disappears until needed again).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Clough in the system of Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell, because typical hand-held devices have limited display screen sizes (Clough: Col. 1, lines 34-35).

28.   As per claims 40, 66, and 87, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell-Clough teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches receiving at the device, a user selection of the location on the portion of the image displayed on the screen (Gardell: Col. 4, lines 39-46: Knowing the location of the text input), transmitting from the device to the remote server, a message to

indicate the user selection (Gardell: Figure 4: "Transmit State Change Notifications to Server"; Col. 5, lines 10-16 & 47-54), receiving at the device from the remote server, a message to accept keyboard entry when the remote server determines that the document accepts text input at the location corresponding to the location on the portion of the image displayed on the screen (Gardell: Col. 3, lines 25-67; Col. 4, lines 1-54; Col. 5, lines 10-16 & 41-46; Col. 7, lines 14-25: Gardell further teaches if the user requests a page with a text input field, the host sends the user the translated page with the text input field to be filled in), and displaying a keyboard layout on the screen in response to the message to accept keyboard entry (Clough: Col. 3, lines 7-13).

29.   Claims 26-31, 45-51, 58-61, 69-74, 79-82, and 90-95, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamakado-Magallanes, and further in view of MacLeod et al. (US 5,778,092).

30.   As per claims 26, 45, 58, 69, 79, and 90, Yamakado-Magallanes teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches compressing the data to be transmitted to the remote device (Yamakado: Col. 5, lines 6-15). However, Yamakado-Magallanes does not explicitly teach wherein the image is in plurality of sections rendered from the document, wherein a first one of the plurality of sections is compressed in a first format, and a second one of the plurality of sections is compressed in a second format.

MacLeod teaches compressing documents comprising of color or gray-scale images. MacLeod further teaches multiple pluralities of sections are compressed in different formats (Col. 1, lines 45-67: a reduced-resolution foreground plane (text), a reduced-resolution background plane (color/gray scale of graphics), and high-resolution binary selector plane (binary information for selecting a plane).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of MacLeod in the system of Yamakado-Magallanes, because by being able to compress different sections of a document by different compression techniques, each

section can be compressed using the most optimal compression technique for that plane (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 62-64).

31.   As per claims 27, 46, 59, 70, 80, and 91, Yamakado-Magallanes-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the first format is lossless, and the second format is lossy, (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 10-22 & 64-67).

32.   As per claim 28, 47, 71, and 92, Yamakado-Magallanes-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the plurality of sections is rendered from a text portion of the document, and the second one of the plurality of sections is rendered from a graphics portion of the document (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: a reduced-resolution foreground plane (text), a reduced-resolution background plane (color/gray scale of graphics)).

33.   As per claims 29, 48, 60, 72, 81, and 93, Yamakado-Magallanes-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the first one of the plurality of sections and the second one of the plurality of sections have different color depths (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: a reduced-resolution foreground plane (text), a reduced-resolution background plane (color/gray scale of graphics)).

34.   As per claims 30, 61, and 82, Yamakado-Magallanes-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches the image rendered from the document comprises a first layer in a reduced color depth, and one or more graphics portions with fine details to be overlaid over the first layer (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: a reduced-resolution foreground plane (text), a reduced-resolution background plane (color/gray scale of graphics)).

35.   As per claim 31, Yamakado-Magallanes-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the first layer is monochrome (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: First plane is text, which is one color).

36.   As per claims 49, 73, and 94, Yamakado-Magallanes-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the device decompresses sections of the image for display on the screen in a priority according to color depth (MacLeod: Col. 14, lines 42-64: Text, then background, then binary information).

37.   As per claims 50, 74, and 95, Yamakado-Magallanes-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches the image rendered from the document comprises a first layer in a reduced color depth, and one or more graphics portions with fine details to be overlaid over the first layer (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: a reduced-resolution foreground plane (text), a reduced-resolution background plane (color/gray scale of graphics)), wherein the first layer is decompressed for display on the screen before the graphics portions are decompressed (MacLeod: Col. 14, lines 42-64: Text, then background, then binary information).

38.   As per claim 51, Yamakado-Magallanes-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the first layer is monochrome (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: First plane is text, which is one color).

39.   Claims 52-54, 75, and 96 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamakado-Magallanes, and further in view of Cronin, III et al. (US 6,182,127).

40.   As per claims 52, 75, and 96, Yamakado-Magallanes teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Yamakado-Magallanes does not explicitly teach wherein displaying a plurality of icons with at least a portion of the image on the screen, and responsive to receiving a selection of one of the plurality of icons, transmitting from the device to the remote server a message to execute a command with respect to the document at the remote server.

Cronin III teaches a method for image files sent to a client workstation using graphical web browsers to display the view of an image from the server. Cronin III further discloses the user is allowed to click on any point in the image and the device sends a message to a host (a hyperlink,

menu, or icon), wherein the host sends back a refreshed raster image (Col. 3, lines 18-61; Col. 8, lines 23-67; Col. 9, lines 1-48: Cronin III sends the page (scaled and regional) related to the hyperlink to the client).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cronin III in the system of Yamakado-Magallanes, because by implementing the specification as described above, it is possible to have a client which does not require proprietary workstation software, there will be better efficient use of the network and great speed of image display, and it will minimize the computing resources required by the client device (Col. 1, lines 30-52).

41.   As per claim 53, Yamakado-Magallanes-Cronin III teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches determining at the device one or more commands from the selection, wherein the message comprises the one or more commands (Col. 3, lines 18-61; Col. 8, lines 23-67; Col. 9, lines 1-48).

42.   As per claim 54, Yamakado-Magallanes-Cronin III teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the message comprises information about the selection and the remote server determines the command from the information about the selection (Col. 3, lines 18-61; Col. 8, lines 23-67; Col. 9, lines 1-48: All commands go directly to the host, where they are executed and a refreshed raster image is sent back to the client).

Response to Arguments

43.   Applicant's arguments filed 7/01/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Claims 20-96 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). Examiner submits that all of the descriptions of Yamakado that were relied upon for the rejections fully meet the claim limitations recited in the independent claims of the pending claims. Examiner notes that a benefit of amending the claims is the ease of being able to identify the specific claim language that has been change

since the last communication and thus to provide for a better communication between the Examiner and Applicant. While Applicant has the right to cancel all the existing claims and add new claims (as applicant has done), this method of amending hinders prosecution more than the method described above. A detailed analysis is provided below.

44.   Applicant states that the host computer of Yamakado does not render the entire document into an image that is larger than the screen. Thus, the screen image of Yamakado cannot be considered as an image rendered from the entire document that is larger than the screen.

45.   Examiner disagrees as Yamakado teaches argument made above as recited in the final action. Examiner states as per claims 20, 55, and 76, Yamakado teaches a method which is implemented on a server (data transmitter) to serve documents, the method comprising of rendering, at the server (Figure 14, item 48; Col. 4, lines 51-56) and for displaying on a screen attached to a remote device (Figure 14, item "Terminal"; Col. 4, lines 51-56), an image from the entire document (Col. 4, lines 51-56), the image being larger than a screen area on the remote device available for displaying the document (Col. 17, lines 46-48: The terminal is capable of scrolling the image, therefore once can analyze explicitly that the image that is presented by the server can be larger than the screen area at the terminal wherein the having the accessibility to scroll the image deduces that the image itself is obviously large than the screen), and sending from the server to the remote device, the image in a compressed format (Col. 5, lines 6-15). However, Yamakado does not explicitly teach receiving at the server, from the remote device, a request for the document, and wherein the document includes text and one or more links. Examiner asks Applicant to review the cited reference in detail, furthermore, Examiner advises Applicant to review (Column 4 Lines 50-65, Column 5 Lines 1-5, Column 17 40-50).

46.   Applicant further states the combination of Yamakado and Magallanes does not meet the limitation of "sending, from the server to the remote device, the image in a compressed format as a response to the request for the document" and "receiving, at the device, an image in

a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request". Further, Applicant respectfully submits that the description of scrolling in Yamakado does not meet the corresponding limitations recited in the pending claims. In Yamakado, the scrolling at the host computer drives the scrolling at the terminal. From the description of Yamakado, it is understood that the scrolling at the terminal of Yamakado is completely controlled by the host computer in order to follow the scrolling at the host computer, since the purpose of the terminal of Yamakado is to replicate the screen display of the host computer. In Yamakado, there is no indication that the bit-mapped data of the screen image is larger than the screen of the terminal. Thus, there is no motivation to scroll the screen image at the terminal under the terminal's exclusive control. In Yamakado, there is no discussion of scrolling at the terminal independent from the scrolling at the host computer. In Yamakado, the scrolling at the terminal is driven by the scrolling at the host computer.

47.   Examiner disagrees as the combination of Yamakado – Magallanes disclose in combination the argument made above as recited in the final action. Examiner states as per claims 20, 55, and 76, Yamakado teaches a method which is implemented on a server (data transmitter) to serve documents, the method comprising of rendering, at the server (Figure 14, item 48; Col. 4, lines 51-56) and for displaying on a screen attached to a remote device (Figure 14, item "Terminal"; Col. 4, lines 51-56), an image from the entire document (Col. 4, lines 51-56), the image being larger than a screen area on the remote device available for displaying the document (Col. 17, lines 46-48: The terminal is capable of scrolling the image, therefore once can analyze explicitly that the image that is presented by the server can be larger than the screen area at the terminal wherein the having the accessibility to scroll the image deduces that the image itself is obviously large than the screen), and sending from the server to the remote device, the image in a compressed format (Col. 5, lines 6-15). However, Yamakado does not explicitly teach receiving at the server, from the remote device, a request for the document, and wherein the document includes text and one or more links. Examiner

asks Applicant to review the cited reference in detail, furthermore, Examiner advises Applicant to
review (Column 4 Lines 50-65, Column 5 Lines 1-5, Column 17 40-50). Magallanes teaches an
Internet access device (remote device) where the server "listens" for incoming requests from the
network access device to access Internet Websites, which include links and text (Col. 5, lines 28-35).
By allowing the system of Yamakado to serve requests of a terminal based on requests from the
terminal for Internet sites, as in the system of Magallanes, Yamakado would be able to transmit
Internet data to the receiver. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the
time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Magallanes in the system of Yamakado,
because by implementing the specification as described above, the server actively listens for
requests from the network access device, and further routes the request, either a WWW request, a
IEMail request, or NetNews request, to the appropriate access module, wherein the correct protocol
is routed back to the network access device based on the request. (Magallanes: Col. 5, lines 35-53).

48.   Applicant states the Office Action asserted that Yamakado (Col. 17, lines 46-48) show "the
terminal is capable of scrolling the image. Only portions of the document that the user wishes to see
are being displayed." However, such an assertion has not support in Yamakado. It is the teaching of
the present invention to send the image of the entire document so that a user can scroll to see the
portions the user wishes to see. It is understood that the screen image of Yamakado is significantly
different from the image rendered from an entire document, including text, graphics, hyper links in
html, java, etc. When the screen is scrolled on the host computer, the display at the terminal is
updated accordingly. If a user scrolls to a location then scrolls the location off the screen and scrolls
back to the location, the same location would have to be re-transmitted to the terminal, since the
location was off screen and cannot be copied from the previously screen image. Thus, the screen
image of Yamakado cannot be considered as the image rendered from an entire document that is
larger than the screen.

49.   Examiner disagrees as the combination of Yamakado – Magallanes disclose in combination
the argument made above as recited in the final action. Examiner states as per claims 20, 55, and

76, Yamakado teaches a method which is implemented on a server (data transmitter) to serve documents, the method comprising of rendering, at the server (Figure 14, item 48; Col. 4, lines 51-56) and for displaying on a screen attached to a remote device (Figure 14, item "Terminal"; Col. 4, lines 51-56), an image from the entire document (Col. 4, lines 51-56), the image being larger than a screen area on the remote device available for displaying the document (Col. 17, lines 46-48: The terminal is capable of scrolling the image, therefore once can analyze explicitly that the image that is presented by the server can be larger than the screen area at the terminal wherein the having the accessibility to scroll the image deduces that the image itself is obviously large than the screen), and sending from the server to the remote device, the image in a compressed format (Col. 5, lines 6-15). However, Yamakado does not explicitly teach receiving at the server, from the remote device, a request for the document, and wherein the document includes text and one or more links. Examiner asks Applicant to review the cited reference in detail, furthermore, Examiner advises Applicant to review (Column 4 Lines 50-65, Column 5 Lines 1-5, Column 17 40-50). Magallanes teaches an Internet access device (remote device) where the server "listens" for incoming requests from the network access device to access Internet Websites, which include links and text (Col. 5, lines 28-35). By allowing the system of Yamakado to serve requests of a terminal based on requests from the terminal for Internet sites, as in the system of Magallanes, Yamakado would be able to transmit Internet data to the receiver. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Magallanes in the system of Yamakado, because by implementing the specification as described above, the server actively listens for requests from the network access device, and further routes the request, either a WWW request, a IEMail request, or NetNews request, to the appropriate access module, wherein the correct protocol is routed back to the network access device based on the request. (Magallanes: Col. 5, lines 35-53). Claims 55 and 62 recite machine readable media containing executable computer program instructions which when executed by a data processing system cause the system to perform the methods of claims 20 and 32, respectively. Claims 76 and 83 recite a server and a portable device for performing the methods of claims 20 and 32 respectively. Claims 21-31, 33-54, 56-61, 63-75, 77-82 and 84-96 depend from claims 20, 32, S5, 62, 76 and 83 respectively. Therefore Examiner

states that, claims 21-96 are NOT patentable over the cited references for the given reasons stated above and in the final Office Action.

50.   Applicant states that there is no indication in Yamakado that the terminal of Yamakado can retrieve an image of a previously requested document. Further, there is no indication that the terminal of Yamakado stores multiple screen images so that it can display a previously saved screen image after displaying the current screen image. Thus, the withdrawal of the rejections for claims 44, 68 and 89 is respectfully requested.

51.   Examiner disagrees as Yamakado clearly points out the retrieval of an image of a previously requested document. Furthermore, Yamakado stores multiple screen images in VRAM so that it CAN display a previously save screen image after displaying the current screen image. Examiner further states as per claims 44, 68, and 89, Yamakado-Magallanes teach further teach wherein retrieving at least a portion of an image of a previously requested document from a memory of the device (Yamakado: Col. 15, lines 18-35: When the terminal device receives the data, it is stored in the compressed format), the image of the previously requested document being previously received from the remote server and stored in memory of the device in compressed format (Yamakado: Col. 5, lines 6-15), and displaying at least a portion of the image of the previously requested document (Yamakado: Col. 17, lines 46-48: The terminal is capable of scrolling the image. Only portions of the document that the user wishes to see are being displayed). Therefore, the withdrawal of the rejections for claims 44, 68 and 89 is respectfully denied.

52.   Applicant states in this description of Gardell, there is no indication of the remote device retrieving the text characters from the text file and sending a message to the server to enter the text characters into the document on the server. Thus, Gardell does not have teaching/suggestion for a particular arrangement as recited in claim 41. When viewed as a whole, Yamakado, Magallanes and Gardell do not fairly suggest the subject matter as claimed. The withdrawal of the rejections for claims 41, 67 and 88 and their dependent claims is respectfully requested.

53.   Examiner disagrees as stated in the Final Office Action, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell teach

receiving text inputs at the device, storing text characters in a text file on the device according to the

text inputs (Magallanes: Col. 8, lines 7-35: The user can interact and answer questions inputting

text and is stored in the device), retrieving the text characters from the **text file and sending, from**

the device to remote server, a message to enter the text characters into the document on the

remote server at a location corresponding to a location on a portion of the image displayed on the

screen (Gardell: Col. 4, lines 20-46). The withdrawal of the rejections for claims 41, 67 and 88 and

their dependent claims is respectfully denied.

54.   Applicant states in one embodiment of the present invention, the image rendered from a

remote document at a server is in a number of sections. The one or more sections that are currently

on the display of the portable device is decompressed for display while other sections remain

compressed. However, Dorricott (Col. 7, lines 9-18) teaches to decompress and cache the images

that are not currently in display. Thus, Dorricott teaches away from the claim limitation.

Furthermore, the display on the terminal of Yamakado follows the screen image of the host

computer. The terminal of Yamakado serves as a remote monitor of the screen of the host computer.

There is no indication that the size of the screen images is not compatible with the screen size of the

terminal. The terminal of Yamakado does not need the user controlled scrolling function of the

Dorricott. Application respectfully submits that the combination stated in the Office Action is not

fairly suggested by the teaching of cited references. Applicant further states, the specification

suggested in the Office Action is not a logical conclusion from the teaching of the cited references. It

is impermissible to simply make a hindsight reconstruction of the claimed invention using the claim

as a template and filling the gaps using the elements from the references. Thus, the withdrawal of

the rejections for claims 52, 75 and 96 and their dependent claims is respectfully requested.

55.   Examiner disagrees as stated in the Final Office Action Yamakado-Magallanes teaches the

claimed invention as described above. However, Yamakado-Magallanes does not explicitly teach

wherein the image comprises a plurality of sections, a first section of the plurality of sections that is not displayed on the device remains compressed on the device while one or more sections of the plurality of sections corresponding to the portion of the image displayed on the device are decompressed. Dorricott teaches a device, which decompresses data images to be displayed on a screen, in scrollable format, and further teaches when all the data cannot fit onto the display; the device decompresses the remaining data during a smooth or rapid scroll by the user wherein it is very clear that the size of the screen images is not compatible with the screen size of the terminal thus having to use such methods as scrolling. (Abstract; Col. 1, lines 64-67; Col. 2, lines 1-9; Col. 7, lines 4-12). Furthermore, Applicant states that the terminal of Yamakado does not need the user controlled scrolling function of the Dorricott; it is unclear to the Examiner that Applicant is trying to convey in previous arguments that Yamakado does not teach user controlled scrolling. Yet, later the Applicant recites that Yamakado does not need the user controlled scrolling function of Dorricott wherein Applicant deems it essential previously and argues the point that there in no need for such function. Examiner advises Applicant to maintain a clear and concise point of argument as transitioning between two distinctly opposite points has no structure nor does it provide a sound basis for a strong argument. Even further, The combination of Yamakado-Magallanes and Dorricott, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Dorricott in the system of Yamakado-Magallanes, because by decompressing only portions of the image which is currently displayed and not the entire image allows for faster transfer of data from device to display, and further decreasing waiting time for the user (Abstract; Col. 1, lines 41-48; Col. 2, lines 16-20). Examiner submits that the combination stated in the Office Action is fairly suggested by the teaching of cited references. Examiner states that the specification suggested in the Office Action is a logical conclusion from the teaching of the cited references wherein Applicant gears the claims in such a way that requires applicant to make the necessary conclusions and rejections based on art that clearly represents what Applicant is trying to disclose. Furthermore, Examiner disagrees of Applicants claim that it is impermissible to simply make a hindsight reconstruction of the claimed invention using the claim as a template and filling the gaps using the elements from the references. Nowhere does Examiner make retrospective

reconstruction of the claimed invention by using the claim as a motif by filling in the gaps using the elements from the references. The claims present broad concepts with no unequivocal basis for the invention itself. Therefore, the withdrawal of the rejections for claims 52, 75 and 96 and their dependent claims is respectfully denied.

56.   Applicant states that Clough was relied upon for the rejection. Clough (Col. 3, lines 7-13) discloses a simulated keyboard to appear on the display at appropriate times as data entry devices. However, there is no suggestion in the cited references that the keyboard layout on the screen is in response to the message to accept keyboard entry, where the message to accept keyboard entry is from the remote server in response to a determination that the selected location of the text, corresponding to the location of selection on the image displayed on the portable device, accepts text input. There is no suggestion or indication for such a particular arrangement in the cited references. Thus, even if Yamakado, Magallanes, Gardell and Clough were combined, the resulting system would not meet the limitation recited in claim 40. Thus, the withdrawal of the rejections for claims 40, 66 and 87 is respectfully requested.

57.   Examiner disagrees as the Final Office Action states as per claims 40, 66, and 87, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell-Clough teach the claimed invention as described above and further teach receiving at the device, a user selection of the location on the portion of the image displayed on the screen (Gardell: Col. 4, lines 39-46: Knowing the location of the text input), transmitting from the device to the remote server, a message to indicate the user selection (Gardell: Figure 4: "Transmit State Change Notifications to Server"; Col. 5, lines 10-16 & 47-54), receiving at the device from the remote server, a message to accept keyboard entry when the remote server determines that the document accepts text input at the location corresponding to the location on the portion of the image displayed on the screen (Gardell: Col. 3, lines 25-67; Col. 4, lines 1-54; Col. 5, lines 10-16 & 41-46; Col. 7, lines 14-25: Gardell further teaches if the user requests a page with a text input field, the host sends the user the translated page with the text input field to be filled in), and displaying a keyboard layout on the screen in response to the message to accept keyboard entry (Clough: Col. 3,

lines 7-13), There is ample suggestion in the cited references that the keyboard layout on the screen is in response to the message to accept keyboard entry, where the message to accept keyboard entry is from the remote server in response to a determination that the selected location of the text, corresponding to the location of selection on the image displayed on the portable device, accepts text input, (See Clough Column 10 Lines 17-57). Furthermore, it is the combination of the references that meshes the rejected claim language. Applicant suggests in the arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where rejections are based on combinations of references. See In re Keller, 642 F.2d 41, 208 ESPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); In re Merck & Co., 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

58.   Applicant states that Ouellette was relied upon for the rejection. However, Ouellette teaches a phantom keyboard that is superimposed on a display screen of a computer. The phantom keyboard is a local peripheral device of the computer. If the phantom keyboard were used with the terminal of Yamakado as a local peripheral device, the terminal of Yamakado would determine the text characters from the matrix location, which is significantly different from using a touch screen keyboard with the portable device to collect the matrix locations and using the server, which is remote to the portable device, to determine the text characters from the matrix locations. There is no suggestion in the cited references to use a remote server to determine the text characters from the matrix locations. Thus, even if Yamakado, Magallanes, Gardell and Ouellette were combined, the resulting system would not meet the limitations as recited in claims 23 and 39. Thus, withdrawal of the rejections for claims 23 and 39 is respectfully requested.

59.   Examiner disagrees as stated in the Office Action Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell teach the claimed invention as described above and further teaches a keyboard as an input device attached to the remote device (Magallanes: Col. 2, lines 26-27). However, Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell do not explicitly teach a touch screen keyboard, wherein the message includes one or more matrix locations selected on the touch screen keyboard, and further determining at the server, one or more text characters from the one or more matrix locations to enter the text characters into the

document. Ouellette discloses a phantom keyboard that is formed on a touch sensitive display as an input tool for a computer. Ouellette further teaches the matrix location of the touched screen is sent to the computer for processing wherein if a matrix location of the touched screen is sent to the computer for processing there is no reason that the same type of transfer can occur by including a server, (see Col. 5, lines 4-41; Abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ouellette in the system of Yamakado-Magallanes-Gardell, because it is well known in the art that simulated keyboards of this type, where each key of the simulated keyboard is represented by a discretely defined area bounded by a frame (Ouellette: Col. 1, lines 44-50), a touch sensitive keyboard would enhance the system, easier to use, better versatility, and greater breathe of capabilities (Ouellette: Col. 2, lines 46-47).

60.   Applicant states that MacLeod was relied upon for the rejection. However, MacLeod (abstract) teaches to represent an image in a three-plane representation, which includes a reduced-resolution foreground plane, a reduced-resolution background plane and a high-resolution binary selector plane. The binary selector plane is used for selecting from either the foreground plane or the background plane. This is significantly different from a representation of a first layer in a reduced color depth and one or more graphics portions with fine details to be overlaid over the first layer. It is clear that the high-resolution binary selector plane of MacLeod is not overlaid over the foreground and background planes. Thus, even if Yamakado, Magallanes and MacLeod were combined, the resulting system would not meet all the limitations as recited in claims 30 and 50.

61.   Examiner disagrees as per claims 30, 61, and 82, Yamakado-Magallanes-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches the image rendered from the document comprises a first layer in a reduced color depth, and one or more graphics portions with fine details to be overlaid over the first layer (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: a reduced-resolution foreground plane (text), a reduced-resolution background plane (color/gray scale of graphics)). Furthermore as per claims 50, 74, and 95, Yamakado-Magallanes-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches the image rendered from the document comprises

a first layer in a reduced color depth, and one or more graphics portions with fine details to be overlaid over the first layer (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: a reduced-resolution foreground plane (text), a reduced-resolution background plane (color/gray scale of graphics)), wherein the first layer is decompressed for display on the screen before the graphics portions are decompressed (MacLeod: Col. 14, lines 42-64: Text, then background, then binary information). Examiner asks applicant to review the prior art in detail wherein the combination of Yamakado-Magallanes-MacLeod do in fact teach the overlaying of high-resolution binary selector plane of MacLeod is overlaid over the foreground and background planes, (See Column 14 Lines 42-64 & Column 15 Lines 1-40). The broad concept of overlaying can be interpreted as comparing the two planes (i.e., foreground and background) in order to make determinations of size or dimensions based on the two planes.
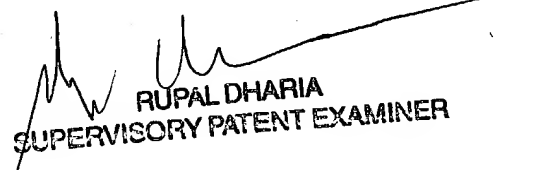
Conclusion

62.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sajid A. Yussuf whose telephone number is (703) 305-8752. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7:30-5:00 PM and Alternate Fridays.

63.   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (703) 305-4003. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

64.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Sajid Yussuf
Patent Examiner
Technology center 2100
26 August 2004